

From and after next Friday, the first day of July, the people of the United States will begin to pay war taxes. The war has been costing at the rate of about a million dollars a day, and the Government has provided a revenue law to raise a part of the expenses.

The act goes into effect from and after next Friday, and failure to comply with its terms may give rise to very serious consequences. Many people will not see a copy of the law, and in order that they may know in a general way what are taxed, we shall give a brief summary, selecting those features of the law which will most likely concern our own people.

Bankers, using or employing a capital not exceeding \$25,000, are required to pay a tax of \$50; when using or employing a capital exceeding \$25,000, two dollars for every additional thousand in excess of \$25,000. Surplus shall be considered a part of the capital.

Commercial brokers are taxed twenty dollars. By commercial broker is meant every person, firm or company whose business it is as a broker to negotiate sales or purchases of goods, wares, produce, or merchandise, or negotiate freights, etc.

It is a matter of practical importance to know how much in stamps, and what papers are required to be stamped. The best thing to do when you have any business transaction is to examine the act itself, or consult some one competent to advise you. We give the following however for general information:

All bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued after the first of July by any association, company, or corporation, on each hundred dollars of the face value or fraction thereof, five cents; and on all sales, or agreement to sell, or memorandum of sales or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company or corporation whether shown upon the books of such association, company, or corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper, etc., on each hundred dollars of the face value or fraction thereof, two cents. This last would seem to include the deposit of certificates of stock as collateral security for the payment of a debt.

Bank checks, drafts, or certificates of deposits not drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money, drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any persons, companies, or corporations at sight or on demand, two cents.

Bill of exchange (inland), draft, certificate of deposit drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, two cents; and for each additional one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars, two cents.

Bonds, for indemnifying any person or persons, firm, or corporation, for the payment of any sum of money, or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received, and all other bonds of any description, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, fifty cents. All deeds, instruments or writings, where by any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, when the consideration or value exceeds one hundred dollars and not over five hundred dollars, fifty cents; and for each additional five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of five hundred dollars, fifty cents.

Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the rent of land, or tenement—when for not exceeding one year, 25 c; when for more than a year and not exceeding two years, fifty cents; when for more than two years, one dollar.

Mortgages of lands or personal property, deeds of trust, etc., intended to secure any definite and fixed sum, on one thousand dollars and not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars, twenty-five cents. All transfers or assignments of a mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract or charter, a stamp duty is required and must be paid at the same rate as that imposed on the original instrument. Power of attorney to sell lands, etc., twenty-five cents.

Protest of notes, bills of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, twenty-five cents.

No paper can be recorded or registered, if such paper is required by law to be stamped, and such paper or document can not be used in evidence unless stamped.

It is now debatable whether the blockade of Havana has been a real success. If the Spanish army is not short of rations, there must have been a large food supply in Havana, or Spanish ships have succeeded in running the blockade. It is now certain that Havana will not fall until the Americans take possession of the city by force of arms.

AFRICANA will cure Constipation and is a wonderful Liver Medicine. Try it.

CONQUEST, NOT OUR MISSION.

Whatever Mr. Cleveland has to say he says it well. "Foreign conquest and unnatural annexation are dangerous pervasions of our national mission," says Mr. Cleveland. It was natural annexation in case of Louisiana, because it was contiguous and gave the United States full control of the great Mississippi River. So too the annexation of Texas and other territory now forming our western states, but the annexation of the Philippines, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico would be very unnatural, and, therefore, dangerous. This war was begun to free Cuba; it was ostensibly a war for humanity, and as such the United States took high grounds. Shall it be converted into a war for conquest? The inhabitants of these islands are so different from us that they would give us never ending trouble.

The New York World puts it strongly: "When the annexation of the Hawaiian and the Philippine Islands is proposed the case is entirely different. They are not contiguous to us. They are not necessary to us. They are not necessary to us. The nearest they are to us is 2,000 and the other 7,000 miles from our Pacific coast, or 5,000 and 10,000 miles from our seat of government. Their population is alien in a sense that none of our immigrants can be made to fit into our system. They must be governed for a considerable time by some form of despotism.

A coaling station we already have in Hawaii, where our paramount interest is not to be conceded by all nations. We can and shall obtain the same privileges at Manila, whatever disposition be made of the Philippines. But to set up a satellite for the South Seas in the Pacific and in Oceania, and to convert a war for freeing Cuba into a war for conquest for the benefit of spoilsmen and adventurers, is so foreign to all our principles and traditions and is so dangerous in its possibilities that it is gratifying to find arrayed against the scheme Democratic leaders so wide apart in other matters as are William J. Bryan and Grover Cleveland.

If Democrats cannot unite on the money question, let us hope that they will unite on the question of foreign conquest. It will be a burning question when the war is over. As Mr. Cleveland says it will lower the standard of our citizenship, and foreign conquests will be "dangerous pervasions of our national mission."

AT SANTIAGO.

The transports carrying Gen. Shafter and his troops have arrived at Santiago. Considering the moving of such a large body of men, and the extreme heat, the number on the sick list is exceedingly small. A few horses and mules died on the way, and a few cases of typhoid fever and measles developed among the soldiers. These soldiers have been cramped in transports, and, of course, must be worn out by the long voyage. For this reason, they were not in good fighting trim when they reached Santiago. It would be very fortunate if they could be landed, and given a few days to recuperate before fighting had to be done. The reports as to the strength of the Spanish forces in the vicinity of Santiago are very conflicting. One account is that there are 30,000 to 40,000 Spanish soldiers at that point. If this is true, and guerrilla fighting is continued, it will be no picnic for Shafter's 14,000 men. The authorities at Washington do not seem to believe that the enemy's strength is so great, and they think that 10,000 to 15,000 men will fully cover it. If Spain has 30,000 to 40,000 men there, it is strange that they have not completely annihilated Wellington's 600 marines, and if these marines have succeeded so well in holding their own, surely Shafter's 16,000 soldiers can manage to take care of themselves. Reinforcements will be sent from time to time, and it is hoped that in less than two weeks Santiago will be in the hands of the Americans. Cervera and his men taken prisoners, his fleet wrecked and destroyed, and finally Lieut. Hobson and his gallant men safely aboard an American ship.

SPAIN DECLINES TO EXCHANGE.

It is reported that the Spanish authorities have refused to exchange Lieut. Hobson and his crew. Of course, there is nothing in the rules of war that compel a belligerent to make an exchange of prisoners, but it is generally done as a matter of convenience. One report is that Gen. Blanco will refuse to recognize a flag of truce. The Spanish doubtless know that this country is anxious to have Hobson and his men exchanged on account of their gallant deed, and they think that it would be bitterly disappointed if the proposed exchange was denied. The Spanish have no American prisoners except Hobson and his crew, while the Americans hold about 200 prisoners. This Government will undoubtedly retaliate in kind, if the Spanish refuse to exchange Hobson and his men to be killed. We doubt the statement that Spain will decline to recognize a flag of truce, but if this is true, then no time should be wasted in taking possession of Havana, and when this is done we hope that Gen. Blanco himself will be taken a prisoner along with his whole army. Then, perhaps, we shall not have to ask for the exchange of Hobson. Gen. Shafter and his men are now at Santiago, and he and Sampson will soon have possession of that place. When this is done, if the Spaniards do not deal treacherously with Hobson, he will be rescued. If Cervera does not take good care of Hobson, then Cervera's life may pay the penalty for it.

SAMPSON with orders to rescue Hobson, and if dead, to avenge his death, can be counted on to execute the orders.

Mr. P. Ketchum, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which the liniment affords. For sale by McMaster Co., druggists.

NEWSPAPER MYSTERY.

Evidence on Which the Accused Were Held for Trial for Murder.

Newberry, S. C., June 24.—The defendants charged with the murder of Lovett Williams, a negro woman at Newberry, in 1896, were given a preliminary hearing before Magistrate S. S. Cunningham on yesterday. Owing to the absence of Solicitor Sease, Cole L. Blease appeared for the State, while the defendants were represented by Hunt, E. R. and J. Y. Calverly and Senator Ragdale, of Winnsboro, the latter for two Fairfield men.

The warrant charges W. T. Hatton, Adam L. Anli, Albert F. Riser, Jim Blair, Robert Blair, East Palmer and Wash Wicker with the murder of one Lovett Williams, at or near Pomaria, in Newberry county, in 1895.

Owing to the fact that this affair has created a great deal of interest the magistrate's small court room was crowded with onlookers. It seemed to be eagerly expecting some startling disclosures to be made.

Mr. Blease says that the reason he examined so few of the State's witnesses was simply to bring out enough evidence to make a probable case and hold the defendants without making known to the defense the character of the evidence the State's side had in its possession.

It may prove best for these defendants, five of whom are prominent white men, charged with such a grave offense that the case has been sent to the sessions court, where they will have a full investigation, and if the evidence the State is holding out at the preliminary yesterday they will have very little trouble in being acquitted and acquitted of the crime charged against them.

By Mr. Blease: D. A. Livingston sworn, says: Lived on 8th January, 1895, at Pomaria. Went over to Prosperity on or about that date to have work on teeth. Didn't do anything much that day. Went with Hatton, Anli, Riser to the house of W. T. Hatton, Adam Anli, Albert Riser, the two Blairs (defendants), East Palmer, Wash Wicker. Went to Miller's office and had teeth fixed. They were hunting Williams woman, who had stolen some stuff from Mr. Blair. I had seen her at Pomaria day before dressed in silk. They found where she was and went and got her. Tied her and carried her and put her in buggy and carried her to Pomaria. Saw her in buggy and went with her. Didn't know if she was on their lap. Went to Pomaria with them. Treated her as asked to do. Didn't mistreat her. She asked to stop and get out of the buggy and Wash Wicker followed and cut a cedar stick and cut her over the back. Anli, Hatton, Palmer saw this done. They had charge of her but let her step to one side. Didn't see her at Pomaria.

No cross-examination. Redirect: This was in Newberry county, State of South Carolina. Have never seen her since and would not know her if I would see her.

By Mr. Blease: L. L. Bolkie sworn, says: Live at Ridgeway, this State. Was constable for trial justice in 1895. Know woman named Lovett Williams. Never had warrant in my hands. There was warrant for her for breaking in Robt. Blair's house. Warrant was placed in R. Blair's hand, but not given to him to serve. Do not know of my own knowledge what became of warrant. Mr. Blair did not tell me he served warrant, but said woman had been arrested. Could not tell whether she was ever brought before any trial justice—not while I was present. My duty to be about there when trials are had, and if she was ever brought there I don't know it. Lovett Williams had cooked for Mr. Blair, but when house was broken in Mr. Blair was not at home. Lovett Williams had been about there about month or six weeks. Never have seen her since.

By Mr. Blease: She was a stranger around Ridgeway. Had no people around there. Had only been there month or six weeks. First place she worked was at Mr. Blair's. By Mr. Blease: Polly Sligh sworn, says: Lived in January, '95, in Newberry county, near Pomaria. Heard some hollering around my house 1895. Can't tell what time of year it was. Heard some one holler murder three times. Can't tell whether man or woman. Heard shooting—pistols—not far from creek. Mr. W. T. Hatton came to my house after shooting, called out Joe, my husband, and asked him to go with woman past. Joe said no. Live two miles from Pomaria. Mr. Hatton came to my house about 11 o'clock. Hadn't long to supper when I heard noise, but when Mr. Hatton came had supper good smart while. From my house shooting was up toward main road. Cane on each side of railroad track. Didn't see anybody else. In the evening saw buggy pass my house with two men in it in road toward field—not public road. Couldn't tell who they were. After shooting never heard anything more. Have never talked to Mr. Hatton since.

The State closed testimony. The conclusion of the argument: "I would like to say that the charges for the defendants do not think there is a probable cause of guilt, but I do think there is a probable cause of guilt, and therefore I send the case up."

The defendants, through their attorneys, gave notice they would make application for bail, and it seems from the evidence so far adduced they should have little trouble in securing it.

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last fall had a more severe one than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by a friend, who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, Mrs. MARY A. BEANS, Claremore, Ark. Sold by McMaster Co., druggists.

HOW MR. GOODING WAS KILLED.

Charleston Post.

Mr. Abraham F. Gooding, of Charleston, was killed in a runaway accident in St. Joseph, Mo., on Thursday last. Mr. Gooding was well known here, having been engaged in the stock business for many years, at one time being partner with E. F. Miles, afterwards appointed trial justice by Governor Tillman. The St. Joseph Gazette of Friday last gives the account of the fatal accident:

About two weeks ago the deceased came to this section to spend the summer with his relatives hereabout. His son, Sterio, accompanied him. The father and son intended to spend the summer in the vicinity of St. Joseph. For a few days previous to the accident the two had been guests at Mr. Brady's home and intended to visit each of their other relatives for a few days.

Shortly after noon yesterday Mr. Brady and his relative were driving along Sylvatic street near Fourteenth, en route to the home of the former. They were in Mr. Brady's buggy. When at the bottom of the hill at that point the horse became frightened at a passing street car and at once became unruly.

The animal started up the hill toward Fifteenth street at a furious pace. Mr. Brady finding himself utterly powerless to hold the wild animal in check. A large number of people were on the street at the time, it being at the dinner hour and many persons were eye-witnesses to the accident. Sylvatic street is very rough near Fifteenth and the light buggy swayed frightfully from side to side, the horse at every moment becoming more frightened and increasing its speed.

Just at the intersection of Sylvatic and Fifteenth streets both Mr. Brady and Mr. Gooding were thrown to the pavement with great violence. Mr. Brady, who was driving, was dragged for some distance. He was bruised painfully all over his body, but is not at all seriously injured. The older man did not fare so well. For some time after he struck the hard pavement Mr. Gooding lay perfectly still, and the bystanders thought he had been instantly killed.

Immediate steps were taken to attend to the injured man. A carriage was summoned and physicians hurried to the scene of the accident. Mr. Gooding was taken into the residence of Mr. John Andrews near by, where he was cared for as well as possible under the circumstances. He regained consciousness soon after being taken into the house. Upon the advice of the attending physician the injured man was at once removed to the hospital.

An examination showed that his right hip and been dislocated and that he had a severe wound on the head. The physicians now think that his skull was fractured, causing the hemorrhage. It is a question whether he suffered internal injuries. Drs. Davis, Richmond and Graham attended the injured man.

Other than his relatives residing in this city, the deceased is survived by his wife, three sons, all all dangers, all in the South. The deceased was well known in this section having visited here before.

Be sure to shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It keeps your feet cool and comfortable, cures itching, sweating feet, and makes your endurance ten-fold greater. Over 100,000 wheel people are using Allen's Foot-Powder. They all praise it. Ladies, insist on having it. It gives rest and comfort to smarting, hot, swollen, aching, nervous feet. All dangers, all in the South. Sample Free by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"HOBSON'S CHOICE."

New York World.

Whoever the question "What is to be done for Hobson?" is put to the proper officials at Washington, the reply has invariably been: "We are waiting to find out from him what he wants."

That is, a hero is to be requested to put a price on his heroism, to estimate carefully the worth of his own gallantry.

At first glance the proposal seems generous. On second thought it begins to take on an aspect of cowardly tergiversation. It invites Hobson to make a second self-sacrifice by modestly asking for some very little reward—a day off "to see his Belle Amore," perhaps. Or it compels him to put himself forward as a concealed hero who thinks he ought to have the earth and the moon also as a reward.

That is, the officials at Washington threaten this hero with a true proverbial "Hobson's choice"—a choice of evils, a choice that is no choice at all. Clearly, the only way in which this matter of just recognition can properly and decently be left to Hobson is by arranging two distinct, and definite schemes of promotion and letting him choose between them.

AN OPEN LETTER

To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE-MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every bottle of "CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.

BOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 24, 1898.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 21 N. BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PARKER'S

HAIR BALM.

Keeps the hair clean and healthy, and prevents itching and dandruff. It is a perfect hair dressing, and makes the hair grow thick and glossy. It is sold everywhere.

SENT FREE

to housekeepers—

Liebig COMPANY'S

Extract of Beef.

COOK BOOK—

telling how to prepare many delicate and delicious dishes.

Address, Liebig Co., P. O. Box, 2718

New York.

WHAT IS IT?

It is Medicine.

WHAT IS IT FOR?

It is a Blood Cleaner.

WHAT IS IT MADE OF?

It is Composed of Herbs.

What makes it so popular?

It's Wonderful Curative Power.

WHAT IS ITS NAME?

It is called AFRICANA.

This wonderful Blood Purifier is perfectly harmless, and yet is the most powerful and surest remedy ever discovered for the cure of Blood diseases.

Ask your Druggist for it.

Tell your neighbor about it.

AFRICANA

CURES ALWAYS.

Porto Rico Captured.

I have just received the last barrel of

Porto Rico Molasses

THAT WAS CAPTURED

in the last battle on the 6th of June by Sampson's fleet.

ALSO A BARREL OF BEST

N. O. MOLASSES

and other lower grades.

2 cases Cudahy's Hams, the best

hams in the market.

200 lbs. Boneless Hams.

300 lbs. English Breakfast Strips.

100 lbs. Bologna Sausage.

3 barrels White Fish.

2 barrels Mackerel.

All kinds fresh Canned Goods and fine Groceries, such as Tea and Sugar. Also the finest Africa Coffee.

Call and see me before you purchase. I think you will find it to your advantage.

J. B. McCABLEY & CO.

Something

to Please You.

When you cannot decide what to drink,

—TRY—

Red

Messina Orange.

Cherry Ripe,

Cherry Pie.

Tangerine.

—AT—

JOSIAH J. OBEAR'S

FOUNTAIN.

I barrel Pure Georgia Cane Syrup.

1 barrel Silver Drip.

N. O. Molasses.

Try our blended Tea, 50c.

and 60c. per pound—none better for iced tea.

Sugar-cured Hams in every week.

An endless variety of high grade Crackers, Biscuits and Cakes received twice every week.

Your patronage is always appreciated.

F. M. HABENICHT.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Laura McCants, Plaintiff,

against

Susan Hamilton, Oscar Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, John Hamilton, Frances Hamilton, Sadie (or Sarah) Hamilton and A. Selden Kennedy, as Executors of the Will of J. F. Kennedy, deceased, Defendants.

Copy Summons. For Relief. Complaint. Not Served.

To the Defendants above-named:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the undersigned at his office, No. 1 Law Range, Winnsboro, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 6th June, A. D. 1898.

JAMES G. McCANTS,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the Defendants Oscar Hamilton and John Hamilton:

Take notice, that the summons in the above-stated action (of which the foregoing is a copy) and the complaint therein were filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court for Fairfield County, in the State of South Carolina, at Winnsboro, on the 6th day of June, 1898.

JAMES G. McCANTS,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

Take further notice, that the following order has been passed in the above-entitled action:

"It is ordered, that J. E. McDonald, of Winnsboro, S. C., counsellor at law, be appointed guardian ad litem of said infant defendants Oscar Hamilton and John Hamilton for the purposes of this action, unless the said Defendants Oscar Hamilton and John Hamilton, or some in their behalf, within twenty days after service of a copy of this order in the manner herein directed, procure a guardian ad litem to be appointed and give notice thereof to the Plaintiff's Attorney, James G. McCants, No. 1 Law Range, Winnsboro, South Carolina."

"This 6th day of June, 1898."

"R. H. JENNINGS,

C. C. P. F. C."

DR. J. B. BROOKS,

Late physician in charge of the Keeley Institute at Hot Springs, Ark., and the Tri-Elixir Remedies Co., Memphis, Tenn., has opened a private institute for the treatment of

Morphine, Whiskey, Opium and Cocaine Habit.

And all diseases that come to this great health resort, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, insomnia, nervous blood, liver, kidney and stomach complaints.

His home treatment for the whiskey and drug habit can be sent to any address. Correspondence solicited and confidential.

References: Any banker or city official of Hot Springs. 12-17

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